

Ramadan visits S. Arabia, Kuwait

RAMADAN (R) — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan left Saudi Arabia Sunday after an overnight visit during which he conferred with King Fahd and other Saudi leaders. The Saudi Press Agency gave no details, but said the visit was for consultations on Arab issues. Mr. Ramadan, who was accompanied by the Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid Alwan, later arrived in Kuwait and delivered a letter from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to the Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. There has been no official reaction to the Iranian attack on Iraq from Saudi Arabia and its allies, some of whom have extended financial and political support to Iraq in the 22-month-old conflict.

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Egypt reports response to call for summit

ALEXANDRIA (R) — A limited number of Arab countries have responded to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's call for an Arab summit meeting to discuss Middle East developments, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Sunday. Speaking to reporters after a meeting of Egypt's national security council, Mr. Ali said: "We have received replies from some Arab states such as Jordan and Sudan. We are still waiting for other replies." He did not say whether the countries replying so far had agreed to a summit. President Mubarak called last Thursday for a meeting of Arab leaders to formulate joint action on the Lebanese conflict, the Iraq-Iran war and the Somali-Ethiopian dispute.

PLO official calls for U.S. recognition

BONN (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in West Germany said Sunday that the United States would have to recognise the PLO if it wanted a successful Middle East policy. "If the U.S. wants to conduct clever policies—and not stupid policies like (former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander) Haig's—then it must recognise the PLO," Abdullah Frangi said in a radio interview. Mr. Frangi said the current conflict in the Lebanon would be followed by others if Arab countries failed to close ranks. "Today Lebanon, tomorrow another Arab country, if the Arabs cannot unite," he said. Mr. Frangi compared PLO activity in Lebanon to French resistance against Hitler. As long as the Palestinians' right to self-determination was ignored, he said, the PLO had no choice "but to draw the world's attention to itself by the most primitive and simple means."

EEC to hear Genscher's report

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community foreign ministers meet Monday to assess the impact on the Middle East of the Lebanese crisis and the war between Iran and Iraq. The ministers, at their last meeting before the summer holiday, will hear a report from West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his recent visits to Amman and Cairo.

Bomb explodes near Israeli exhibition

VENICE (R) — A bomb exploded in front of the Israeli pavilion at the Biennale Festival early Sunday causing light damage but no injuries, police said. The blast smashed the pavilion's door and damaged two paintings. The damage was not discovered until later as the sound of the explosion was probably covered by the noise of nearby fireworks, police said.

Swiss rail collision kills 6, injures 59

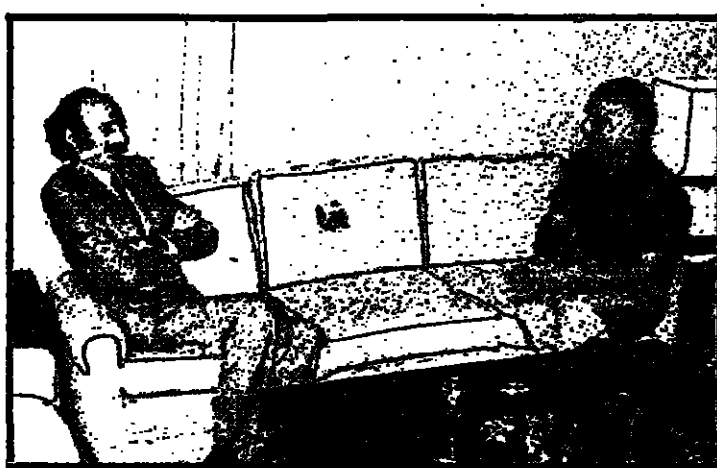
OTHMARISINGEN, Switzerland (R) — Six people were killed and 59 injured when a freight train tore into the side of an express travelling from West Germany to Italy near this Swiss village early Sunday. Several carriages of the Dortmund-Frankfurt-Rimini express were slit open by the northbound freight train, which ploughed into the express near a track switch 25 kilometres west of Zurich, local police said. The 544 passengers on the express, mostly West German tourists heading for the beaches of the Adriatic, were jolted from their sleep by the collision just after 3 a.m. (0200 GMT). Daylight brought a scene of devastation with six overturned carriages, torn and twisted metal and luggage everywhere in one of the worst accidents in Switzerland in recent years. Police said the cause was not known. They said the crash was first thought to have been a head-on collision, but rail officials now suspected a fault in the automatic track switching mechanism which sent the freight train into the middle of the express.

Hussein receives Junblatt

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court on Sunday leader of the Lebanese National Movement Walid Junblatt.

During the meeting, they discussed the serious developments in Lebanon resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the siege of West Beirut.

King Hussein affirmed that the absence of "Arab solidarity and Arab unity have created the appropriate atmosphere for Israel to implement its expansionist



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday receives Lebanese leader Walid Junblatt (Petra photo)

designs and to storm Lebanese territories." The King also praised the courageous and firm stand of the Lebanese and Palestinian people in the face of the Israeli invasion.

Sporadic clashes erupt in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Sporadic shelling broke out around West Beirut Sunday, hours after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Palestinian forces in the city had less than 30 days to leave.

Efforts to end the conflict went on as U.S. envoy Philip Habib met Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan.

State-run Beirut Radio said Sunday's shooting was intermittent and confined to the southern suburbs where most of the 5,000 to 6,000 Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters are concentrated.

A statement from the Palestinian news agency Wafa said it came from the Israeli side.

The area has been largely quiet since furious artillery battles last Sunday killed at least 60 people.

The PLO has offered no reaction to a speech by Mr. Begin in Tel Aviv Saturday night in which he told Israelis that the PLO forces had less than 30 days to withdraw from Beirut.

It was the first time Israel had fixed a time limit for protracted talks aimed at securing a peaceful end to the siege of the Lebanese capital.

Israel has threatened to launch an all-out attack on Beirut.

The PLO has agreed in principle to leave, but the American-led peace talks have foundered over disagreements over where, when and how they should go.

Throughout the month-long siege, Mr. Habib has been the key link with Israel, while Mr. Wazzan has maintained constant contact with the PLO.

Government sources said they

were still considering a PLO proposal that its fighters pull back temporarily to positions within Lebanon while final foreign destinations are arranged.

But hopes for a breakthrough in the talks are pinned on a meeting on Tuesday in Washington between President Reagan and the Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers, Abdul Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud Al Faisal.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam said Sunday his country was prepared to accept leaders of the PLO but that Syria maintained its refusal to accept PLO fighters.

Mr. Khaddam was speaking to reporters at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport where he made a stopover on his way to Washington for talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Syrian minister recalled that most of the PLO leaders originally stayed in Damascus before they went to Beirut. If they asked, they would be allowed to return to the Syrian capital, he said.

Mr. Khaddam said moving the Palestinian forces to Syria was not in their own interest. The Palestinians realised the Syrian refusal to let them enter the country was for their own benefit, he said.

"Is it in their own interest that they be moved from one country to another?" the minister asked, adding it would be the fourth time the Palestinians were sent to another country.

Syria earlier set the negotiations back by refusing to take the PLO fighters into its territory as had been proposed in the negotiations.

The government sources here

said some negotiators were optimistic that Tuesday's meeting could produce some sort of political concessions for the PLO from the United States, which at present does not recognise the organisation.

In return, Arab countries might agree to take in the PLO fighters and so bring a peaceful solution to the critical Lebanese situation, the sources said.

Meanwhile, sources close to Prime Minister Wazzan said he would reject outright a proposal from Mr. Begin that Israel and Lebanon sign a peace treaty. Mr. Wazzan would not accept any peace plan that did not include the settling of the Palestinian question, they said.

The Israeli cabinet appeared to be split over the next steps to be taken in its demand for a PLO withdrawal from the Beirut, government officials said.

At Sunday's cabinet meeting many ministers accused the PLO, as well as Syria and Saudi Arabia, of stalling in the negotiations being conducted by Mr. Habib.

One official said: "Some ministers felt the cabinet should take an immediate decision on new measures to force out the Palestinian terrorists from Beirut," he told reporters.

"But a majority of the cabinet agreed to wait until after President Reagan's meeting with the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers in Washington on Tuesday," he said.

The meeting set up a nine-strong committee to help solve the Lebanese situation, and called for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Israel.

It also decided to ask that the U.N. General Assembly reconvene a special session by the end of August to consider the Palestinian problem.

The committee condemned the "U.S. misuse of veto" of the June 26 U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in Lebanon.

It expressed deep concern over the security council failure to carry out last month's resolution demanding an Israeli pull-out from Lebanon.

The nine-strong committee is led by Cuba, current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, and includes foreign ministers of India, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Nicaragua, Guyana and Benin.

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Heavy fighting continues in Gulf

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Iraq reported heavy fighting Sunday for the fifth day running as Iraqi troops battled to repel an Iranian invasion.

A statement by the Iraqi high command said fierce battles continued all Saturday night and Sunday near the southern Iraqi city of Basra, apparent target of the Iranian offensive.

The statement did not make clear whether the fighting took place inside Iraq, but Saturday the high command said the Iranians had been lured into Iraqi territory as part of a plan to destroy them.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said a senior Iraqi commander told the Baghdad newspaper Al Thawra that the Iranians threw two armoured and two mechanised divisions into the latest assault, which began on Friday night.

The commander said the Iranian invasion seemed aimed at winning control of the eastern bank of the Shatt Al Arab waterway and then encircling Basra.

Basra is an industrial city of half a million people, and Iraq's main southern oil fields lie to the west of the Shatt Al Arab.

The high command communique said a total of 3,479 Iranians were killed and 26 tanks destroyed when Iraqi ground forces forced a retreat in the Basra region. Iraqi helicopters had knocked out another two Iranian tanks.

The high command has so far given no information about Iraqi casualties in the five days of battle. Meanwhile, Iran claimed further major war successes, indicating that last week's fighting close to their common border was still going on.

A military communique said that in the latest operation inside Iraq, Iranian troops had destroyed two Iraqi brigades and one battalion, killing or wounding more than 850 Iraqis.

Tehran Radio, monitored in London, quoted the communique as saying Iranian forces had knocked out 116 Iraqi tanks and armoured troop carriers.

Western military experts con-

sider the casualty and equipment

loss figures issued by both sides in this continuation of the 22-month-old Gulf war to be inaccurate, but say they give some indication of the intensity of the fighting.

Iranian fighters and helicopters had raided targets inside Iraq, inflicting heavy damage and casualties, the communique said.

The communique did not say when or where the latest operation took place.

Tehran Radio also reported that the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hoja toleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, had warned unnamed Gulf states against supplying arms to Iraq.

The radio broadcast the speaker's address to Sunday's session of the Majlis (parliament) in which he reiterated that Iran had no territorial ambitions against other countries.

But he added: "If the truckloads of arms continue to go to Iraq, then Iran will have the right to an appropriate response."

Referring to Western concern over the continuing war, Hoja toleslam Rafsanjani said current operations were no more than a continuation of previous

activities against Iraq. "The nature of our efforts is still defensive, just as in the past," he said.

Concern in U.S.

In Washington, a cutoff of oil from Iran and Iraq would have no great impact on supplies in the United States, Senator Henry Jackson said Sunday.

Mr. Jackson, a Democrat and a member of the Armed Services Committee, said the real threat was that Iran would advance beyond Iraq and halt oil shipments from other Gulf states.

"That would stop our economic recovery dead in its tracks," he said on a television programme.

Mr. Jackson said the renewed fighting between Iran and Iraq had already pushed up the spot price of oil by at least \$1 a barrel.

But he said the real danger lay in the possibility Iran might move into Kuwait and down through the Gulf, sabotaging the region's oil fields.

The United States, its European allies and Japan had to be able to move against the hard blow a Gulf oil cutoff would deal to Western economies, he said.

Cairo demands Israeli withdrawal

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, in a message to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, has demanded that Israel withdraw its troops immediately from Lebanon, the official Middle East News Agency said. In the message, handed to Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson, Mr. Ali said Israeli action in Lebanon dealt a blow to peace efforts in the Middle East, the agency reported. The message replied to a letter Mr. Shamir sent to Mr. Ali earlier this month in which the Israeli minister said his country planned to pull out its troops from Lebanon.

Non-aligned nations urge U.S. pressure on Israel

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Non-aligned nations called on the United States Sunday to press for unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

They demanded that the United Nations Security Council establish a U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon immediately under U.N. control.

A communique issued after a three-day ministerial meeting of the 97-member Non-Aligned Movement criticised the United States for its aid to Israel.

It blamed U.S. support for Israel's "expansionist policy," a reference to Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6.

The meeting was called by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, who is entrenched in Beirut with about 6,000 Palestinian fighters.

The meeting set up a nine-strong committee to help solve the Lebanese situation, and called for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Israel.

It also decided to ask that the U.N. General Assembly reconvene a special session by the end of August to consider the Palestinian problem.

The communique condemned the "U.S. misuse of veto" of the June 26 U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in Lebanon.

It expressed deep concern over the security council failure to carry out last month's resolution demanding an Israeli pull-out from Lebanon.

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Israeli ammunition dump blows up

TIBERIAS, Israel (R) — An Israeli army ammunition dump blew up with a deafening roar Sunday, creating panic in parts of north Israel and setting off explosions that thundered across Galilee for three hours.

Local hospitals were put on emergency footing but police said that no one appeared to have been killed and only a few people injured.

Pillars of smoke and flame shot high into the sky as rockets and bombs exploded around the dump near the Golani road junction, 15 kilometres west of this ancient town by the Sea of Galilee.

For weeks Israeli convoys have been heading into the dump with a vast arsenal of ammunition said to have captured from Palestinian

forces in Lebanon. Israeli officers had warned that some of the ammunition was in dangerous condition or booby-trapped.

In Tiberias, some residents fled into underground shelters fearing a rocket attack by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was underway.

The explosions shattered some windows and shell fragments fell on Tiberias.

Police blocked off all roads leading to the Golani junction and state radio told Israelis to keep clear, saying the whole area was unsafe.

The first explosion at lunchtime was followed by more throughout the afternoon. As they continued,

peace talks with His Majesty King Hussein and to form what he called a free confederation between the occupied West Bank and Jordan.

The idea of forming a confederation with Jordan has been aired before by several Israeli officials.

Political sources in Amman believe Mr. Begin's statements are a fresh attempt to bring Jordan into the Camp David process. But Jordan has repeatedly said it will never be drawn into peace talks with Israel.

The sources said Jordan would never allow itself to be swallowed by a superior military and political power and suggested Mr. Begin's statement could be part of an Israeli plan to annex Jordan and eventually offer it as a substitute

homeland for the Palestinians. Only last week, Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Jordan could become a state for the Palestinians, an idea which Jordan has rejected outright.

Mr. Begin's statement, the first since the June 6 Israeli invasion of Lebanon in which he gave Palestinian forces in Beirut a time limit to get out, came after recent threats in Jordanian-Egyptian relations.

Jordan, along with other Arab countries, ostracised Egypt and cut off diplomatic relations with it after it signed a treaty with Israel under the Camp David accord.

But after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, Jordan was one of several Arab states which welcomed the return of Egypt to the Arab fold.

police and local residents feared a

major disaster. The Poria hospital in Tiberias was put on alert but few cases were admitted. Three lightly injured women were the first casualties along with a small number of people suffering from shock.

The Golani camp has been one of the main depots for the "war booty" Israel said it has hauled out of PLO dumps in South Lebanon.

The Israelis say the size of the dumps—one basement in Sidon contained thousands of Kalashnikov rifles—has exceeded all intelligence estimates.

Soldiers ferrying the "war booty" back to Israel have been told repeatedly to beware of booby-traps.

Jordan ridicules Begin's proposal

By Dina Matar Reuter

AMMAN — Jordan Sunday ridiculed a call by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for peace talks with Amman and the setting up of a confederation between the two countries.

"This is ridiculous," Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said. "It is just an Israeli manoeuvre to divert attention from its plans to liquidate the Palestinian people."

Mr. Abu Odeh reiterated Jordan's rejection of such proposals, "as long as Israel refuses the Palestinians their right to their homeland... and continues to occupy Arab territory."

Mr. Begin told a rally Saturday that Israel would like to hold

peace talks with His Majesty King

Hussein and to form what he called a free confederation between the occupied West Bank and Jordan.

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seventies, along with other advisers from the State Department and the National Security Council.

Discussions included the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Iraqi-Iranian war, the officials said.

The meetings were the first major substantive discussion of foreign policy that Mr. Shultz has had since he took office on Friday, succeeding Alexander Haig, who resigned in a dispute with the Reagan administration over the course of U.S. policy.

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MIDDLE EAST

Grasping the nettle: Israel, where to?

By Michael Adams

The following is the text of a speech delivered by the writer, who is editor-in-chief of Middle East International, to a Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) meeting at the House of Commons on June 23, 1982.

It was 15 years ago this month, in the aftermath of an earlier round in the Arab-Israeli conflict, that I received a phone call summoning me to a meeting here in the House of Commons. And it was out of that meeting in June 1967 that CAABU was born.

Since then, as some of you know only too well, I have often spoken at meetings like this one about the shortcomings of the press in its coverage of Middle East affairs. And so it is some sort of comfort this evening, in the midst of so much that is deeply depressing, to be able to start by paying tribute to two or three honest and forthright voices that have been raised in the press during the dreadful events of the last fortnight in the Lebanon.

I should not like to think that I had missed the opportunity to say publicly how excellent have been both the leading articles and the reporting in The Times. I am not a great admirer of the colourful school of reporting represented by Robert Fisk, the Middle East correspondent of The Times; but in the dispatches he has sent from Beirut and Sidon, which have often been harrowing to read, Fisk has not merely shown the courage and persistence of a first class reporter in difficult and dangerous circumstances. Together with the indefatigable Christopher Walker in Jerusalem, he has also documented facts and events which the Israelis have tried to hide or distort and about which we might otherwise have remained unaware.

The Guardian too, although its reporting of the war and the carnage has been less vivid and comprehensive than that of The Times, has carried a series of leading articles which were admirable for their courage and their willingness to call a spade a spade. For instance on June 17th The Guardian condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon as a "crime" and an "international horror." It asked how the "stranglehold of Israel's leaders on American policy-making" could be broken, and said that it was difficult for anyone to argue that Israel needed "protection against Arab terrorists when the state of Israel itself sets an example of terrorism on a nationwide scale."

As I know to my cost, it was not permissible in the quite recent past to speak about Israel in these terms in The Guardian or anywhere else in the British press. And the change has come about only partly because Israel's actions in Lebanon this month have been so evidently cruel and unjustifiable. Those who have lived at close quarters with this Arab-Israeli problem, as many of us here have done, know that the Israelis were guilty of similar barbarities in 1967—for instance in the extensive use of napalm and in the way they stripped the boots from the Egyptian soldiers and then drove them, in midsummer, out into the Sinai desert to die. Indeed, cruelty of this kind has characterised the Zionist enterprise from the outset. It runs like a scarlet thread through the whole story of its development, from Deir Yassin and the King David Hotel in the 1940's, through Qibya and Kafr Kassem in the 1950's, to the steadily escalating violence and repression throughout the occupied territories all

through the 1970's and the murderous air raids on the Lebanon—culminating in this onslaught by land, sea and air which has left much of that unhappy country looking, as a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reported last week, like the end of the world.

Synonym for death
In fact all along its borders and as far afield as Baghdad and the outskirts of Cairo, Israel has become synonym for the Arabs for death and devastation. Iraq's nuclear installation, the Egyptian cities of the Suez Canal, Kuneitra on the Syrian Golan plateau, Jordanian villages on the East Bank of the Jordan River: they have all felt at one time or another the weight of Israel's baleful presence. Underlying it always is the savage spirit of the Old Testament, brought up to date and computerised and armed with the F-16 and the cluster bomb.

No, the story of what is happening in the Lebanon is not a new one. The immediate context changes, but the overall intention of Zionism remains the same. That is why my heart sank when I read, at the start of Israel's invasion of the Lebanon, that the Israeli ambassador in Washington had said—and he was echoed in last Monday's Panorama programme on BBC television, and later that same evening by Mr. Begin himself on Newsnight—that Israel "does not covet one single square inch of Lebanese soil."

For I remembered very well how on the first day of the June war, the then Prime Minister of Israel, Levi Eshkol, had said that Israel had no intention of annexing "even one foot of Arab territory." Today, 15 years later, Israel has annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and it has expropriated so much of the West Bank that its annexation one of these days will be little more than the confirmation of an already existing state of affairs. And so it will be, no doubt, with the Lebanon. The tide of destruction which has taken the heart out of all the once flourishing Arab cities along the coast of Palestine, from Gaza in the south through Ashkelon and Jaffa and Acre, has now spread northwards through Tyre and Sidon and Damour and has enveloped much of Beirut itself. And he would be a bold man who would prophesy when and how that tide would be turned back.

But the destruction of Arab towns and villages—almost 400 villages in Palestine alone and who knows how many now in the Lebanon—is not what matters most, although it represents a sad loss culturally and historically. What matters more, and what raises a terrible question mark over the whole Zionist enterprise, is what Israel has done and is doing to the Arab peoples around its borders, and especially to the Palestinian people, whom the Israelis set out more than half a century ago to dispossess. And here the invasion of the Lebanon this month throws a lurid and sinister light on Israel's methods as well as its underlying intention.

The casualty figures from the Lebanon cannot yet be precisely determined, partly because the destruction is on such a terrible scale and partly because the Israelis are doing their best to pre-

vent any independent witnesses, including especially the officials and relief workers of the United Nations and its agencies from going to see for themselves the extent of the carnage. Preliminary estimates published by the Lebanese government and the International Red Cross put the dead at about 10-15,000; the injured at about twice that number; and the homeless at more than half a million. All this, by the way, in an attack which was made (as everyone now agrees) on a transparently specious pretext, the attempt on the life of the Israeli ambassador in London, but which (as the British foreign secretary roundly declared on television) had clearly been planned in meticulous detail for months before the attempt took place. Nor did the Israelis altogether succeed in persuading the world—although the BBC appeared to accept the story without examining the evidence—that the invasion was in response to what they called persistent bombardments by the PLO of Israeli settlements in Northern Galilee. For in two successive leading articles on the 10th and 14th June The Times stated the vital truth that the PLO had observed the ceasefire on Israel's northern border from the day it was agreed in July of 1981 until the day when Israel launched its bombers against Beirut in an unprovoked air attack on May 9th in which 12 people were killed. Until the Israelis broke it, the ceasefire had endured for 10 months and during that time no Israeli in the northern settlements had been injured, let alone killed, at the hands of the PLO.

You may feel that I am devoting a disproportionate amount of time to these details in the light of the terrible events of the last 18 days in the Lebanon. But it is important to establish the facts, and it is not always easy—especially when powerful agencies are at work trying to manipulate and misrepresent them. You may have seen a half page advertisement in The Times and The Guardian on June 21 paid for by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, which repeated the lie about the invasion being aimed at "liberating" Israeli's civilian population from continuous acts of terror and aggression," and went on to state, with what in other circumstances one might have taken for a macabre sense of humour, that in the whole operation "the Israeli defence forces took maximum precautions to ensure that the civilian population would not be harmed."

I doubt whether the Zionist federation, before putting its name to this rubbish, asked the citizens of Tyre and Sidon—those of them who are still alive—that they thought of their precautions and of the humanity and restraint with which the Israelis had destroyed their cities.

Price of Zionism
I said that a terrible question mark hung over the whole Zionist enterprise, all the more so in the light of what has just happened in the Lebanon. I ought to explain more clearly what I mean. Briefly, it is this.

What was wrong about Zionism from the start—political Zionism, that is—was that the plans of the Zionist pioneers could only be achieved at the expense of the Palestinian Arabs. It is important to be clear about this and, however obvious it may seem to us who are familiar with the history of this question, it is still not obvious, or not universally accepted as the fact, by public opinion at large in the West. That is why it has proved so difficult to persuade

people of the inherently immoral character of Zionism: and the difficulty has been compounded by the dreadful history of 20th century anti-Semitism and the wave of sympathy which it naturally and properly aroused for the survivors of Nazi persecution. This helped to disguise the fact that, however badly Hitler treated the Jews, some Jews (and I emphasise the qualification, some Jews, in embracing Zionism, took the first fatal step along the same road trodden by the Nazis. For if Zionism is carried to its logical conclusion—the conclusion at which men like Gen. Sharon, Israel's defence minister and the principal author of the present shameful episode in the Lebanon, are plainly aiming—it requires the elimination by one means or another of the principal obstacle to the achievement of the Zionist goal. And that obstacle is the existence of the Palestinian people. Somehow or other—and this idea is present in the earliest thoughts and writings of the Zionists, from Theodor Herzl himself onwards—the Palestinians have to be got out of the way.

Logical consequences

How to get rid of the Palestinians has always been the pre-occupation of the Zionists: the real Zionists, that is, who were not afraid to face up to the logical consequences which the belief, however... shall we say distasteful?... those consequences might be. For there were not many ways in which the Palestinians, all of them, as an organised and settled community numbering at the beginning of this century some six or seven hundred thousand, could be cleared out of the path of the Zionist caravan. They could be bought out, bribed; and the early Zionists tried this. They could be squeezed out, by economic pressures and boycotts; and the early Zionists tried this too. They could be intimidated, physically threatened; and the more resolute and unscrupulous Zionists realised very early on that sooner or later they would have to use force to attain their ends. This was the policy adopted by the terrorist organisations in the 1940's, by men like Menachem Begin and his foreign minister today, Yitzhak Shamir, once head of the extreme terrorist Stern Gang, which was responsible for the murders among others of Britain's chief minister in the Middle East, Lord Moyne, in 1944 and of the U.N. mediator Count Bernadotte in Jerusalem in 1948. The same attitude was behind the expulsion of the bulk of the Palestinian population from the newly constituted Jewish state in 1948; and it was the cornerstone of the policy of massive reprisals along Israel's borders in the 1950's—when Ariel Sharon makes his first appearance in this story as the commander of the notorious Unit 101 of the Israeli army which carried out the most brutal of these reprisal raids on innocent border villages.

So there you have the triumvirate who now dominate the political scene in Israel: Begin, Shamir, Sharon—all three of them men who more than 30 years ago had established for themselves reputations as bloodthirsty extremists. David Ben Gurion, Israel's first prime minister and no soft-hearted pacifist, found Menachem Begin's outlook and personality so offensive that he could not bring himself to pronounce the man's name, let alone speak to him. Shamir, after that apprenticeship as a terrorist and a shadowy career on the fringes of Israel's intelligence services, emerged as a natural colleague for Mr. Begin when even Moshe

Dayan resigned in disgust over his extremist policies. As for Sharon, who has more blood on his hands even than any of his colleagues, it was Dayan himself—and none would call him a "wet"—who found it necessary to discipline Sharon for the brutality with which he suppressed the resistance movement in Gaza ten years ago. What would you expect from a government in which the principal parts are played by three men such as these?

Not only the PLO

Here I come to the point to what I have to say and I am sorry if it has taken me a long time to reach it, but I believe it is important to establish the groundwork of my argument clearly. In the Lebanon since June 5, I do not believe that the Israeli forces have merely been trying to eliminate the PLO as a military organisation. Nobody in his senses believes that the PLO has at any time presented a serious military threat to the existence and the survival of the Jewish state. How could it, with a few thousand guerrillas and no air force at all. How could it conceivably be a match for the strongest and best equipped army in the Middle East backed by what is generally thought to be the most powerful air force in the world after those of the two super-powers?

Of course the Israelis would like to put the PLO out of business; but I do not believe that this was the primary objective of the massive operation which has not yet been concluded in Lebanon. The scale of the operation and the number of casualties which the Israelis were prepared to take were so disproportionate to such an objective that there would be no logic in paying such a price for so small a prize. What then was the ultimate objective for which the Israelis were prepared to sacrifice so much blood—their own included—and to risk such a tremendous capital of international sympathy and support? Let me give you the answer provided a few days ago by a leading Zionist, the man, I suppose, with the best claim to be called the leading Zionist in the world, the former President of the World Zionist Federation, Dr. Nahum Goldman. In the course of an interview published in The Guardian last Friday (June 18, 1982), Dr. Goldman told the paper's Paris correspondent that he thought the Israeli action "out of all proportion to the threat faced on the northern border." And he went on to say, in what was obviously a carefully considered judgement: "the apparent aim is to liquidate the Palestinian people—which you cannot do to four million people."

Now, you can believe Nahum Goldman or not, but you can hardly disregard the judgement of a man who knows more than anyone in this country and perhaps in the whole world about the origins and the history of the Zionist movement, about Israel's predicament and the methods used by successive Israeli governments to deal with it. Dr. Goldman has known them all, from David Ben Gurion and Moshe Sharett to Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan and on through the decline of the Labour Party under Peres and Rabin, until you reach that critical point in the story five years ago when the Israelis put their trust in Menachem Begin. Long before there was a state of Israel and throughout the 34 years of the state's existence, Dr. Goldman has been active and involved in Israel's affairs. I don't know whether he regrets his own part in the shaping of Israel's destiny. I do know that in recent years he has

made no secret of his deepening concern over the direction that destiny has taken. But I have never heard from him or from any other spokesman, Jew or Gentile, who could speak with authority about Israeli attitudes and policies, so chilling a verdict as this one that he pronounced last week on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"The apparent aim is to liquidate the Palestinian people." For a Jew and a friend of Israel that must have been a dreadful thought to frame and to put into words for The Guardian correspondent. Who as it happens was also a Jew, to pass on to a non-Jewish audience. But I believe it was a true verdict and that the Israeli intention in the Lebanon was not to minimise the enemy casualties but on the contrary to make them as heavy as possible, as part of a conscious and deliberate policy to liquidate the Palestinian people. The fact that so many of those killed and wounded and the majority of those made homeless were Lebanese and not Palestinians is neither here nor there. The aim, I believe, was to intimidate, to terrorise: to persuade Palestinians and Lebanese alike and the whole of the Arab World, that so terrible is the vengeance of Israel that anything is better than to stand in the way of it. How else can one explain the fact that the casualties on the two sides were in the ratio of approximately 50 Arabs to one Israeli or that one person in three of the population of the southern half of the Lebanon was either killed or wounded or made homeless.

Scale of the crime

The Israeli authorities dispute these figures and it is not possible as yet to be precise about the scale of the crime. But a crime it is and even if the figures prove in the end to be only half as great as those that have been put forward by the Red Cross and the Lebanese government they will be on a scale that justifies the use of the word "massacre". If anyone doubts that, he need only consider for a moment what would have been the world's reaction if attacks of this magnitude had been launched by an Arab government against Israel—or indeed by any government anywhere in the world against its neighbours.

And that raises two questions which deserve attention, here and elsewhere in this free society of ours in the West. The first has already been posed with courage and clarity in a letter to The Times from Mrs. Marion Woolfson published on June 16. Mrs. Woolfson reminded us that many Germans had claimed after World War II that they had not known what the Nazis were doing to the Jews, and said that British Jews would not be able to make this excuse if they were asked about what has been happening in the Lebanon or about the killing of young Palestinian demonstrators by Israeli soldiers and settlers in the West Bank. And she asked: "is there not even one prominent Jew in Britain who has the compassion, wisdom and courage to state publicly that he, or she, condemns all terrorism, whether perpetrated by states or individuals?"

So far the response has been minimal: an echoing letter—and all credit to him—from Mr. Benedict Birnberg next day and a couple of similar letters in The Guardian. But the Jewish community as a whole, with its leaders in every walk of British life, and still more the large and enormously influential Jewish community in America—a community twice the size of the Jewish population of Israel—seem unable to let

any consideration interfere with their loyalty to Israel, right or wrong.

The second question is one for us all and we owe it to ourselves and to others—more than ever in the present mood of self-congratulation over the outcome of our own little war in the South Atlantic—to give it an honest answer. Do we believe that the right of self-determination is a matter of principle, as our own government claimed so insistently over the Falkland Islands? If so, how can we justify our failure to do everything in our power to ensure that the Palestinians should enjoy it along with the rest of us? The Palestinian right to self-determination is in every way clearer and more unanswerable than that of the Falkland Islands and it is very much more widely acknowledged in the rest of the world. Yet on behalf of the islanders we sent a task force of more than 100 ships and spent 250 lives and £2,000 million, whereas on behalf of the Palestinians, for whose tragedy we are partly responsible, we have done—precisely nothing.

What is to be done?

Nobody is suggesting that Britain should send a task force to the eastern Mediterranean to enforce and implement the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and independent statehood. But nor does anyone any longer seriously dispute that the Palestinians are entitled to that right or that the restoration of peace and a semblance of justice in the Middle East will not be possible until they get it. So what are we to do?

I would suggest that it is only when there is a change of heart and so of political direction inside Israel that a workable settlement will become possible. That means, first and foremost, getting rid of Messrs. Begin, Shamir and Sharon, together with those who support their approach to the Arabs. And that is something that only the Israelis themselves can do.

although the rest of us can at least help rather than hinder them in pursuing this goal. What we should be trying to do and urging our government to do is to encourage the moderate, reasonable and compassionate minority in Israel—and I am afraid there is no doubt that it is still a minority—and discourage the extremists who now control the country. And here there really is something to work on, in the sense that this war in the Lebanon, this massacre, to call it by its proper

name, has provoked inside Israel a reaction that has never been seen before. For the first time while a war was actually going on Israelis have protested publicly about what was being done in their name. In the press and among academics and intellectuals there is a current of opinion which is sensitive to the criticisms from abroad and responsive to the moral and humanitarian arguments raised by the terrible bloodshed in the Lebanon. Those who are raising their voices are becoming aware of something that has been plain to Israel's critics outside for a long time: the fact that a society which places its future in the hands of men like Begin and Shamir is taking a very dangerous road.

Our own government and in particular the foreign secretary have adopted an unusually firm attitude over the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. What we have to do

now is to see that this firmness is not dissipated, as has happened before: that the government's recent pronouncements about Palestinian self-determination are not watered down in the way the Venice Declaration was gradually watered down and almost abandoned in response to American pressure. There has been talk of economic sanctions against Israel, and this ought to be translated into fact. Israel is unusually vulnerable to sanctions and even if the United States will always come to its rescue, there is something to be said for making the Americans pay an even heavier price for supporting Israel, right or wrong. And we should be doing everything we can to persuade the American government, press and people, of the harm they are doing by continuing to support Israel.

Stop the repression

I want to conclude by quoting to you a few sentences which appeared recently in the Jerusalem Post, the English language daily paper published in Israel. Addressed in a bold headline To Our Palestinian Brothers, they represent part of a message from the Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, the body inside Israel which has always advocated recognition of the rights of the Palestinians and the principle of coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians inside Palestine.

Published more than a month ago, the message refers to earlier violence practised by the Israeli government against the Palestinians, this time in the occupied territories. But it applies equally to the present situation and it expresses the spirit I referred to which is alive in Israel and which we ought to encourage, instead of damping it down by our cowardly connivance in the misdeeds of the Begin government.

"In the name of Israel," says the message from this leading organisation in the Israeli Peace movement, "acts of brutal repression are perpetrated. Their aim is to break the will of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence."

"We shall do everything in our power to stop the repression, and to bring to the attention of the vast majority of decent and well-meaning Israelis what is being done in their name."

"We call upon you, even during these harsh days, not to lose faith in Israeli-Palestinian coexistence, not to let the torch of peace and brotherhood be extinguished. Long after the evil deeds and their perpetrators will be forgotten, the states of Palestine and Israel will live side by side in peace and friendship."

For the moment I am afraid we can only regard that as a very optimistic forecast: but it is what we ought to be working for with all our might. In this endeavour, the Jews in Israel who prepared that message and who are genuinely prepared to respect the rights of the Arabs of Palestine and to coexist with them—they are our natural allies. We must help them and strengthen them, in the hope that one day they can prevail over the chauvinists in Israel, the men like Begin and Sharon whose ambition it is, not just to dominate and dispossess the Palestinians but to break their spirit altogether and, in Nahum Goldman's suggestive phrase, "to liquidate the Palestinian people."

It is our job to frustrate such villainy and to work with individuals and through governments everywhere to see that the Palestinians survive and are able to recover the rights of which they have been so unjustly deprived.

David Hirst reports from the Palestinian positions on the men who want to carry on the fight against-Israel to the bitter end

It is easier to flatten Beirut than the PLO

"JUST think of it as 600 feet," Yousef said. "It sounds safer than 200 yards." That is the distance, more or less, that separates front-line Israeli and Palestinian positions at Tahwita on Beirut's international airport.

Yousef is one of thousands of volunteers, who have come in from the Palestinian diaspora—from Europe and America, as well as the Middle East. Most are in the Beqaa Valley. Yousef is from Phoenix, Arizona. He had been there three years—and acquired a wife, child, U.S. passport, and a comfortable job as a flight instructor at a private airport.

He received military training from Fateh before he left. He felt he had to return for what seemed to him to be Palestine's greatest hour of need. He telephones his wife every day. She was more worried than he was.

Yousef was on his first visit to this part of the front. He liked what he saw. Morale was so obviously high.

It was Abu Iyad, Arafat's No. 2, who assigned Yousef to take us. He wanted us to discover for ourselves what he had been telling us the night before: it was the men, rather than the leaders, who were determined to fight to the end. Abu Iyad did not disguise his own unhappiness at the thought of eventual withdrawal from Beirut. "I speak to my family every day in Kuwait. My youngest daughter tells me I must never raise the white flag. And personally I am not going to leave."

Only the leadership, he explained, had so far agreed in principle to leave—and, "as you know, I am not a member of the PLO executive committee."

Tahwita is two miles south of

the PLO headquarters. You get there through the refugee camp of Bourj Al-Brajneh, and adjoining Shi'ite suburbs. Like much of Beirut's outlying slum land, it is a bewildering labyrinth—half urban, half rural—to anyone but the people who actually live there. It would be a death trap for Israeli infantry unless Israeli artillery and aircraft had flattened it first. It is under regular bombardment. But it is far from flattened yet. The big apartment blocks, an integral part of the 35-year-old camp, give way to smaller, less densely-packed structures, and eventually to flimsy, primitive, one-storey squatters' homes on the fringes of the airport runway.

The guerrillas drive up to the front in Mercedes, Datsuns, and Volkswagens. The last 100 yards on foot, take you through a patchwork of hedgerows, bac-

kards, vegetable patches and hen runs. A Shi'ite family still clings to its home, terribly vulnerable, if yet invisible behind the trees, to the Israelis. We express amazement at what seems suicidal folly. The Palestinians call it admirable "steadfastness," and one of them puts a Kalashnikov on to a woman's hands while the man of the household makes a rousing but somewhat phoney pro-Palestinian speech. A PLO photographer records the scene. A chained albatross barks uncontrollably—almost comical enough to alert the enemy. Someone doesn't like my white shirt. Too conspicuous here. He lends me his black jacket. He removes his gas mask first. "They are scared," he explains, "and ready to use gas or anything."

Unlike in the city proper, the Palestinians have built no artificial

defences here. Lush vegetation provides the cover they need. The front stabilised ten days ago. Sniper trajectories are well established. One side of the tree under which we shelter is exposed, the other safe. From there we can glimpse the deserted runway. A green disused Boeing of Trans Mediterranean Airways stands unscathed by a hangar. One has seen it a hundred times before, landing or taking off. But this is the first time one really notices it. It was ten days ago, says Abu Khaled, the local commander, that the Israelis attempted their last advance at Tahwita. According to him, they lost 10 armoured vehicles, including tanks. Somebody else takes up the tale. He has a trace of an Egyptian accent. "Yes," he says upon inquiry, "I am a Copt from Alexandria. I have been with the Palestinians

three years." He was wounded a fortnight ago. He points to two scars in his leg, the bullet's entry and exit point. He was back in action for the Palestinians' first offensive operation of the campaign. "It is we who are attacking now," he said, "four nights ago we penetrated through four Israeli positions, attacking from behind. We lost one man. We destroyed two tanks and a bulldozer. You can see them now." He invited us to peer through the aperture in a cactus grove. We could make out a red bulldozer pulling what looked like a tank or armoured car.

The pictures the guerrillas convey is that of a great military machine hamstringing by fear of high casualties, and reliance on high technology. "We don't want to sound arrogant," said Abu Khaled, "but it is we who are teaching the Israelis now. It is we

who have mobility: they who sit in their tanks with electronically-controlled machine guns. They have become cowards, really. And they lie about their casualties."

Heavy artillery is passing overhead. It is crashing somewhere in the urban jungle we have passed through. It is another illustration of Abu Khaled's point. It causes him very little concern. "They have no idea where we are. If they hit us, it is by accident. We have lost two or three men from artillery round here since they arrived."

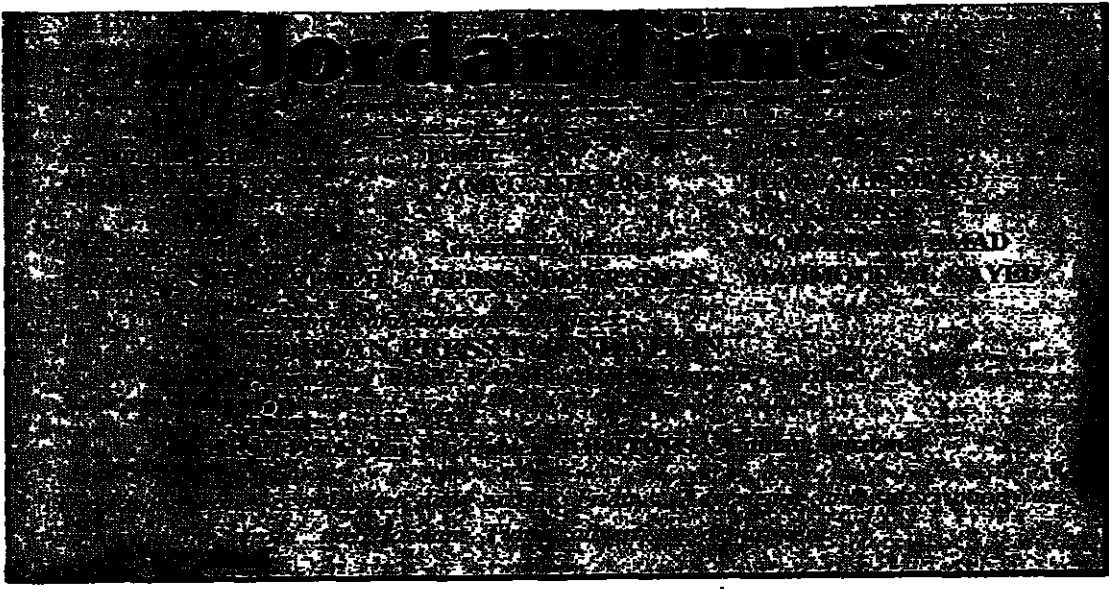
It is becoming clear that, unless the Israelis decide to storm the city soon, they are going to fall into the same futile tactics which the Syrians used against both Palestinians and Christians before them—stationary wars of attrition, endless artillery duels, which slaughter civilians but achieve no

military objective. Sooner or later, perhaps, the besieged Palestinians might run out of ammunition.

Abu Khaled and his men have no illusions, like anybody else, about Israel's ability to defeat them by destroying Beirut. But, for them, their resistance has already sent shock waves through Israeli society. They are ardent radio listeners, Voice of Palestine first, Israel Radio, and then the rest. "What does it mean when Begin criticises Sharon, when one hundred thousand people demonstrate against the war in Tel-Aviv? They are besieging Beirut militarily, but we are besieging Jerusalem politically."

We put the delicate question. Will you withdraw if Arafat says so. There seems to be a rehearsed reply to that one. "Only to Palestine."

—The Guardian



For just one port?

SO, Mr. Begin wants to form a confederation with Jordan? How interesting. He says that in return he would provide Jordan with a free port on the Mediterranean. On that specific mercantile point, we say that we don't need a port on the Mediterranean, seeing as how Aqaba port is doing fine, so we can throw out the idea of forming a confederation in return for a free port. Mr. Begin will have to do better than that. Maybe he can offer us an airport and a highway, along with a port? How about a hotel? Or a seaside resort?

Mr. Begin, sadly, is serious in his proposal, and he seriously expects Jordan to sell its principles and dignity and self-respect and commitment to the Palestinian people's rights, in return for a port. Our reply is: Thanks, but no thanks.

If Mr. Begin wants to make peaceful overtures to Jordan, he should remember that the path to friendship with Jordan passes through the route of honourably resolving the

Palestinian issue. If Mr. Begin wants confederation with us, let him first withdraw from the occupied territories and allow the people of Palestine to determine for themselves their political future, in freedom and in dignity. Let the Palestinians have a state of their own, and then, perhaps, Israel, Palestine and Jordan can all form a tripartite confederation. Why not? Everything is possible when people of good will deal with each other on equal terms. But Mr. Begin is dreaming if he thinks Jordan will make unilateral peace with Israel when Israel is conducting a genocidal war against the Palestinians and occupies large chunks of Lebanese and Syrian territory.

Mr. Begin might sell his soul for a port on the Mediterranean. Jordan will not. It is a sad try, indeed, that Mr. Begin has made this week, while he takes a moment off from his killing in Lebanon.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Iranian allegations confuted by the continued aggression

The recent Iranian attack on Iraq has exposed the last lies and has dropped the last masks which the Iranian rulers have been using for the last two years to hide their rancour towards the Arab Nation and their strong alliance with the enemies of this Nation. The nature and the timing of the attack has exposed the reality of the Iranian regime and has uncovered the regimes which allege to be Arab while attacking from the Iranian trenches against the Arabs.

If some people have justified the Iranian allegation that the Iranians were defending their lands during the long months of the war, the Iranian invasion of the Iraqi territories has exposed the falsehood of the Iranian allegation and has proved that the Iranian regime wants to impose its hegemony on the states of the region. There is no doubt that the states which collaborated with the Iranian regime and supported it shared the aims and goals of the Iranians.

The other Iranian allegation that the Iranian

regime sided with the Arabs against the Zionist enemy has also been exposed when the Iranian regime attacked Iraq at the same time when the Palestinian fighters have been able to attract international interest and move the international community to give priority to the Palestinian question. The rulers of Tehran wanted to deprive the Palestinian people of a precious political chance by diverting the attention of the world towards another region of tension. The Iranians are paying the bill of the massive Israeli military support they received by saving Israel from the suffocating political quick sand it fell into by invading Lebanon.

We cannot blame or accuse a regime like the Iranian regime because we knew of its plans of expansion and the reality of its intentions from the very beginning. But we must denounce and condemn the Arab regimes that are still standing in the Iranian trench.

Al Dustour: Reagan's request to send Palestinians into new exile

News reports say that U.S. President Reagan has sent messages to a number of Arab countries asking them to participate in solving the Lebanese crisis, by finding a new shelter for the Palestinians that Israel insists on their leaving Lebanon, and threatens to use all it has of U.S.-made planes, rockets, cluster bombs and nerve gas in order to finish up the massacre of which the bloodthirsty murderer of Deir Yassin, the killer of international envoy Count Bernadotte and the Zionist minister of war are dreaming.

What is being asked is really very strange. The Israeli forces are invading a United Nations member state, the Israeli forces are besieging the capital city of this United Nations member state, but the U.S. president does not object to the invasion nor does he object to the siege. The U.S. President joins with the forces that besiege Beirut and asks the Palestinians to leave Beirut and

Lebanon as a whole. The U.S. president is asking for the dispersal of the people who were evicted from Palestine and took refuge in Lebanon. He wants them evacuated once again instead of pressing Israel to permit them to return to their homeland. President Reagan is asking the Arab countries to respond to his and to Israel's desire and disperse the Palestinians once again by sending them to a new exile.

Mr. President, Lebanon is a member in the Arab League. And despite the fact that your envoy has violated the sanctity of Lebanon by hosting Israeli war minister and the Israeli foreign ministry's director general now and then, the solid fact is that Lebanon is at a state of war with Israel. It is the first time in history when an invading army disperses a people and then, some 30 years later, it hunts these people again to drive them out of their exile to a newer one.

DE FACTONOMICS

Israel's wishful thinking makes peace more remote

By T.A. Jaber

EVERY NATION has its own hopes, expectations and dreams. They vary from achieving economic prosperity to internal stability, social cohesion, military strength, regional influence and the attainment of what is believed to be a national right.

The Arab Nation has its own overall hopes and objectives of political unity, economic progress and freedom. The defence of its own lands in what is geographically known as the Arab World against domination and Israeli occupation seems to take priority over the previous objectives. However, there are dogmatic people, whose influence has declined, who believe that the achievement of the last goal depends and requires the attainment of Arab unity, progress and freedom.

In the light of the Zionist success in its occupation of Palestine and other Arab areas and its increasing technological and other domination in the region, most of our hopes have been frustrated and transformed into wishful thinking. For an Arab citizen, while Israel occupies more and more of Arab lands and dominates more Arab people, we are struggling to get United

Nations resolutions passed. While Israel develops its institutional framework, politically and economically, on permanent grounds, the Arab countries continue to experiment with varying degrees of success. While the Israeli society can be mobilised cohesively to attack, we are caught in the midst of international polarisation, social instability and sub-regional conflicts.

These developments have created over time plenty of illusions on both the Arab and Israeli sides. Among the Arabs, a sense of defeat and frustration is crawling into their spirits. On the other hand, the Israelis are becoming over-confident and too aggressive. The end result is a state of affairs where a fair peaceful settlement would be remote unless changes in attitudes and mentality occur. Since the Arabs have been so far only reacting to Israeli deeds, the stability of our region depends to a greater extent on Israeli behaviour and policies.

The Israeli brutal invasion of Lebanon demonstrates to what extent the Israeli Zionists have become overconfident and, accordingly, the Israelis

too have now their wishful thinking and illusions. They have to be told even by their best friends to think positively and act within their means. The reference to Israel as the spoiled child or the monster has more truth now in the light of Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

First, it is my belief that Israel's main objective of invading Lebanon is not to safeguard peace for the Galilee but to abort any positive effort towards a political settlement in favour of the Palestinian people. After all, the 1981 ceasefire with the PLO was fully observed by the latter despite Israeli provocations. What the Israeli government was concerned about was the possibility that the American administration and Egypt would press for a settlement of the Palestinian question as a continuation of the Camp David accords.

Israel was extremely concerned by this possibility since it would have meant an American pronouncement of what full autonomy means for the Palestinians as a transitory phase towards a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. It would have also raised other

questions related to the future of Jerusalem, the possible dismantling of Israeli settlements, and the return of Palestinians living abroad.

Israeli invasion of Lebanon used the pretext of safeguarding its northern settlements to abort such attempt. The Begin government would not accept to consider the future of Palestinians. To a Zionist, this would represent a reversal process and a countdown to the mobilisation and brainwashing that is always needed to guarantee the viability of Israel. Invading Lebanon has therefore become a means towards crushing the PLO as an institution and to divert attention from dealing with the Palestinian question.

This is not the only example of Israeli wishful thinking. A second example relates to the Israeli management of its own resources. Regional domination requires much more human, financial and other resources than Israel can possess. Even with the financial and other support provided by the world Jewish community and the United States, Israel has to think hard of the excessive cost of domination. Occu-

pation of Lebanon and the widespread killing of its inhabitants will not be a cure to Israeli complex problems. It is the other way round. Israeli problems of galloping inflation, unemployment, substantial foreign debts, restricted consumption and even instability will worsen.

A third example of Israeli wishful thinking relates to one of its stated aims of invading Lebanon, namely, to help establish a strong central government. For those who know the Lebanese political structure, this Israeli objective is seriously questioned in terms of both its sincerity and attainability. Why should Israel have this innocent goal which the Lebanese factions are facing serious problems to achieve? Is it meant to be another pretext to impose one faction in Lebanon on the others? Would Israel intervene and devastate Lebanon again and again if a strong government failed?

Now more than any other time, the Israelis have to be brought to reality and helped get rid of their wild dreams. This opportunity should be seized and handled to the benefit of the whole region.

Vietnamese hopes for socialist country are mere illusions

By Michael Fathers

Reuter

HO CHI MINH CITY — There is a sense of disillusionment among many intellectuals in southern Vietnam who had welcomed the Communist takeover in 1975 as the beginning of a new dawn for their war-weary country.

"We had an idealistic view of a socialist society and it's not to be found in the regime we have now," Ngo Cong Duc, former editor of Vietnam's only privately owned newspaper, Tin Xang, told Reuters.

"People will criticise me for saying this. We wanted liberal changes. We wanted to create an enlightened socialist country. What we have now is not that."

The most outspoken critic is former deputy health minister Duong Quyen Hoa, who in 1977 became the only Communist minister in Vietnam to leave office without the approval of the party. A southerner and former health

minister in the Viet Cong's provisional government (PRG), Mrs. Hoa said that a stifling bureaucracy here is that it's a chain and many people are living off it. If it's cut back, as some party leaders want, the effect would touch all levels of Vietnamese society. Corrupt civil servants are difficult to punish in both the north and the south. Its like a Mafia. If you try to punish the offenders you risk touching the hierarchy," Mrs. Hoa said.

Just indifference

She said in an interview: "There is no opposition nor resistance to the regime. There is just indifference, and the euphoria at liberation has been dissipated."

Mrs. Hoa is director of the children's hospital number two, Saigon's former gralle hospital for seriously ill children. She said she resigned her portfolio so her talents could be better used for the benefit of her country. "When I was a deputy minister I even had to get a chair from the minister before I could visit a hospital. No one will take responsibility. People just pass paper and nothing gets done, so the country does not

develop," she said in reference to Vietnam's bureaucracy.

"The things about the bureaucracy here is that it's a chain and many people are living off it. If it's cut back, as some party leaders want, the effect would touch all levels of Vietnamese society. Corrupt civil servants are difficult to punish in both the north and the south. Its like a Mafia. If you try to punish the offenders you risk touching the hierarchy," Mrs. Hoa said.

Mr. Duc, 46, a former deputy in South Vietnam's national assembly under the American-backed government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, fled the country in 1971 to escape charges of associating with the Viet Cong. He was sentenced to three years in jail in his absence for leaving South Vietnam illegally and his property was confiscated. He lived in Sweden and France and returned to his home in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, in 1975 after North

Vietnamese-led troops defeated the Thieu army and captured the city.

Known as a member of the "third force" — nationalists who were not Communists and who wanted an end to the war and the American presence in Vietnam — he was permitted to buy the newspaper Tin Xang and run it independently of the government. It was later turned into a cooperative. The newspaper was closed by the Hanoi authorities in June last year, bringing to an end the only independent public platform in Vietnam. Mr. Duc now manages a lacquer factory.

Self-censorship insufficient

"Tin Xang espoused socialism. We accepted the leadership of the Communist Party. We were an independent voice although we imposed our own self-censorship," he said.

"We published several articles about the economy and urged that professional people, such as doctors, be allowed to operate privately in addition to their government work. This is now happening to some extent," Mr. Duc said.

"We wanted the authorities to give encouragement to people from the old regime so that their talents could be utilised. Many people do not know how to operate under socialism. Those people from the former regime have much to contribute and they must be allowed time to change. It is a principle of this socialist government that the private sector must not be allowed to develop. We criticised the party's bureaucracy and we were strongly criticised in turn. Our circulation was about 120,000, which compared

with the 40,000 circulation of Ho Chi Minh City's official government newspaper, Saigon-Gai Phong."

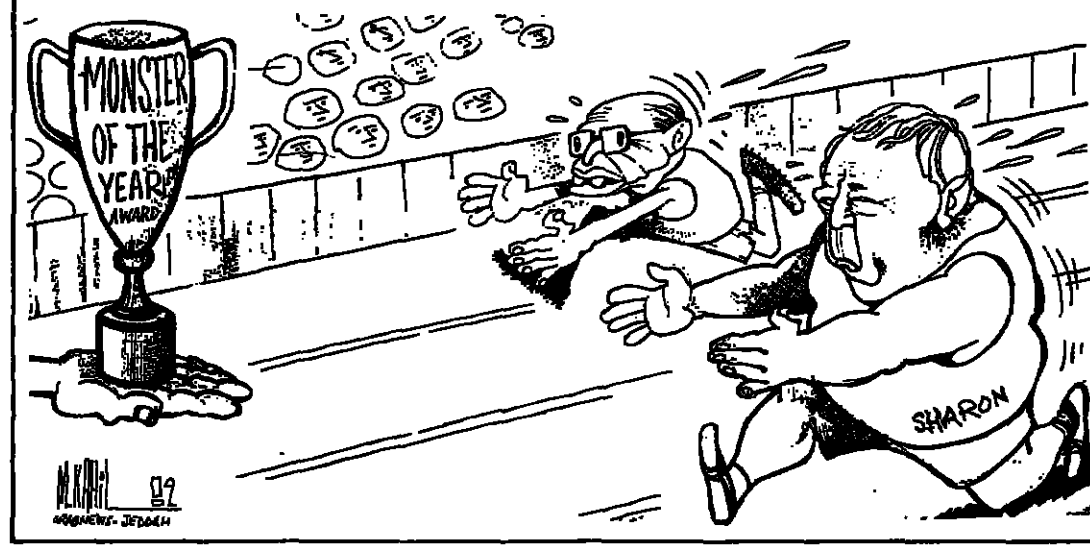
The newspaper was circulated from Cau Mau, at the southernmost tip of Vietnam, to Da Nang, the port near the former demilitarised zone which divided North and South Vietnam. The interview with Mr. Duc took place in the presence of an official from the Vietnamese foreign ministry. Mr. Duc refused to discuss politics in detail. He said that after 15 years as a politician he considered his best contribution to the reconstruction of Vietnam to be in the economic field.

Two voices not possible

Mr. Duc said he and his journalistic staff decided to close Tin Xang in accordance with the principles of the press in socialist countries. "We felt it was time to close because we knew many people in Hanoi were concerned that we deviated from this principle that the press in socialist countries belongs to the Communist Party," he said.

Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, a former prominent figure in the so-called third force, an opposition lawyer during the Thieu period, and now a deputy to the Vietnamese national assembly, said it was unrealistic to imagine an independent publication could continue indefinitely.

"I was asked if I would contribute to Tin Xang but I would not. Mr. Duc was required to sign an agreement with the authorities that an appropriate time the newspaper would be closed down," she told Reuters. "It is not possible to have two voices in Vietnam today."



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	Time	Programme
14:30	Koran	
14:50	Fayruz	
15:25	Ramadan Island	
15:30	Local Programme	
16:30	Sayings	
16:45	Honey	
17:40	Small Stations	
18:05	Religious Programme	
18:35	Religious Programme	
18:50	Religious Programme	
19:00	Tales from Ramadan	
19:40	Local Programme	
19:45	Arabic series	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	The Holy Kaaba	
21:35	Local Programme	
22:10	Live relay of prayers from Mecca	
23:10	News in Arabic	

FOREIGN CHANNEL

Time	Programme
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Comedy: Terry & June
21:00	One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10	Play of the Week
22:00	News in English
22:15	Wolcott

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & parity on 9500 KHz, SW

Time	Programme
07:10	Morning Show
08:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
13:00	News Summary
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumental
14:30	Piano Time
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumental
17:00	25 Years of Rock
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Sports Round-up, In Concert
19:00	News Summary
19:05	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	News Summary
22:00	Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

Time	Programme
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Wide Saragasso Sea 06:45 Words 06:50 Paperback Choice 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours, News Summary 07:30 Two's Company 07:45 The Poem itself 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Of the Record 09:00 World News 09:20 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Commentaries 10:00 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:45 Peabody Choice 10:50 Anything Goes 11:00 World News: British Press Review 11:15 Words 11:20 Good Books 11:35 Interviews 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music News 12:15 The Hobbit 12:30 The Modern English Novel 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 Key-note 13:30 Conductor's Gallery 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Britain of Britain 1982 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Country Style 15:45 Tourism Marks the Spot 16:15 The Dragon and the Bear 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 My Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Paperback Choice 20:20 Promenade Concert 21:05 The Ashting 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Paperback Choice 00:50 Sports Roundup 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Britain of Britain 1982

VOICE OF AMERICA

Time	Programme
05:00	Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: American Science, Literature, Letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

Centre	Address	Phone
American Centre	tel. 41520	
British Council	36147-8	
French Cultural Centre	37009	
Goethe Institute	41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre	44205	
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777	
Haya Arts Centre	65195	
Hesperia Youth City	67181	
Y.W.C.A.	41793	
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251	
Amman Municipal Library	36111	
University of Jordan Library	84355	

SERVICE CLUBS

Club	Address	Phone
Lions Amman Club	Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club	Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club	Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Rotary Club	Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
Royal Automobile Club	Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.	

MUSEUMS

Museum	Address	Phone
Folklore Museum	Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum	Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qafra (Clashed Hill). Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum	100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	

CHURCHES

Church	Address	Phone
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Amman, 66426.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)	Abdali, 23541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)	Jabal Amman, 43453.	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh	71331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh	75261.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)	Ashrafieh, 71751.	
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeizani, 63249.		

PRAYER TIMES

Time	Prayer
02:54	Imask
05:04	Fajr
04:42	(Sunrise) Shuq
11:42	Dhuhr
15:23	'Asr
18:41	Maghreb
20:20	'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia - information department at Amman airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Time	From	Flight
07:15	Cairo (EA)	76.1
08:55	Agaba (RU)	
09:00	Cairo (RU)	
09:00	Larnaca (RU)	
09:05	Damascus (RU)	
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RU)	
09:30	Jeddah (RU)	
09:45	Kuwait (RU)	
09:50	Muscat, Dubai (RU)	
10:00	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RU)	
10:40	Cairo (EA)	
11:10	Cairo (EA)	
13:15	Moscow (SU)	
14:00	Tripoli (LA)	
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)	
15:30	New York (RU)	
15:30	Cairo (RU)	
15:30	Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)	
16:30	Bangkok (RU)	
16:45	Belgrade, Athens (RU)	
17:00	Lebanese firm	
17:00	Athens (RU)	
17:10	Cairo (RU)	
17:30	London, Istanbul (RU)	
17:45	Bucharest (RU)	
18:00	Cairo (RU)	
18:30	Paris (AF)	
18:50	London (BA)	
19:50	Frankfurt (LH)	
20:10	Geneva, Frankfurt (RU)	
22:30	Baghdad (RU)	
24:00	Cairo (RU)	
00:30	Baghdad (RU)	
01:10	Cairo (EA)	

DEPARTURES

Time	To	Flight
05:00	Cairo (RU)	
06:15	Damascus (RU)	
07:00	Agaba (RU)	
08:00	Athens, Belgrade (RU)	
08:15	Cairo (EA)	
10:30	Bucharest (RU)	
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RU)	
11:15	Athens (RU)	
11:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)	
11:30	Paris, London (RU)	
12:10	Cairo (EA)	
12:15	Geneva, Frankfurt (RU)	
14:00	Cairo (RU)	
15:10	Tripoli (LA)	
16:15	Moscow (SU)	

LOCAL SELLING RATES IN L.S.

18:10	Cairo (EA)
18:30	Baghdad (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)
19:45	Doha (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (RJ)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
02:10	Cairo (EA)

Violet, 'Attila the Nun', campaigns for Rhode Island's attorney general

By Bruce de Silva
Reuter

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Arlene Violet, a Roman Catholic Sister of Mercy whose friends call her "Attila the Nun," is campaigning to become Rhode Island's attorney general with enough problems to try the patience of a saint.

Her candidacy in this three-quarter Roman Catholic state is in defiance of the bishop of Providence, who forbade her to run.

She has no campaign treasury. She is a Republican in an overwhelmingly democratic state, and the democratic incumbent is a member of one of the state's most successful political families.

Yet political analysts give the 38-year-old nun and lawyer a good chance of victory.

Her campaign rhetoric, spoken rapid-fire in a nasal voice, sums up her appeal: "The last thing you need in that job is a professional politician."

Several other nuns hold elective

office around the nation, with Sister Elizabeth Moranchy, for example, sitting in the Rhode Island state legislature.

If Sister Violet were elected she would hold the highest office in the United States of any member of a Roman Catholic Order since Father Robert Drinan resigned his Massachusetts congressional seat in 1980 on orders from Pope John Paul.

Bishop Louis Gelineau of Providence has declared that the nun's candidacy violates church

Canon 139, the same one applied in Father Drinan's case.

The canon forbids priests from engaging in activities "alien or foreign to the clerical state." It is extended to nuns by another church law, Canon 592.

Sister Violet disagrees with Bishop Gelineau's interpretation of church law and is supported by the leaders of her Order. She insists that "the nun issue is a non-issue" and has turned her attention to her political opponent.

Dennis Roberts II, a two-term attorney general with ambitions for the governorship, is the son of a former Rhode Island governor and nephew of a former state Supreme Court chief justice.

Sister Violet, who was a lawyer barred for the rights of the retarded, disabled and poor, says Mr. Roberts "serves his political party first."

She has accused Mr. Roberts of calling off an investigation of corruption in a State Department, tipping off the Democratic Party

to an investigation of one of its leaders, using his office to harass political foes, failing to enforce a statute aimed at curbing the state's serious car theft problem and generally ignoring the duties of his office.

Mr. Roberts denies all wrongdoing and says he will run on his record. "The people appreciate the work I've done," he said.

Sister Violet said his record is "deplorable" and that it is "frightening to think he is going to run on it."

She announced her candidacy last month in front of a small house in Oakland Beach, a poor neighbourhood where she once organised activities for the elderly and ran a breakfast programme for poor children.

The audience was a busload of children from an inner-city housing project and a group of the poor and disabled.

She is running as a Republican, she said, because it is the best way for her to unseat the incumbent

who is backed by the state's strong Democratic machine.

However, she insists she will remain politically independent.

"We call her Attila the Nun," James Healey, executive director of the Rhode Island association for retarded citizens, explained the day of the announcement.

"She's tough, persistent, even the Attila the Nun had his weaknesses, but I've never found a weak spot in Sister Violet."

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SPORTS

'Rebels, go home', Sowetans tell international soccer team

SOWETO, South Africa (R) — Several hundred blacks chanting 'rebels, go home' met the international soccer team which arrived in this black satellite city outside Johannesburg Sunday for the second match of a controversial two-week tour of South Africa.

But the visitors received a good-natured if lukewarm reception from about 3,000 spectators in Soweto's usually-packed stadium who watched them beat the undistinguished Durban team 4-0.

The visitors scored their first goal in their two matches so far in winning 1-0.

Amazulu was hurriedly brought

in Saturday night to replace the crack Soweto team Orlando Pirates, whose sudden withdrawal with two other Soweto black sides was a bitter blow to the tour organisers.

The boycott by the Sowetans came as Argentine World Cup players Osvaldo Ardiles and Mario Kempes flew off to Madrid after their clubs refused them permission to play in South Africa. Kempes plays for the Spanish team Valencia, and Ardiles is under contract to England's Tottenham Hotspur till July 31.

A statement explaining the withdrawal of the three Sowetan clubs, issued after they met anti-

apartheid organisations, accused the tourists of violating the rules of soccer's international controlling body FIFA, which expelled South Africa in 1976.

The President of the Football Council of South Africa, George Thabe, has called a council meeting for Monday to discuss the withdrawal and try to get the Pirates, the Kaizer Chiefs and Moroko Swallows to change their minds.

All three sides have many fans among Soweto's estimated one million blacks and there is no doubt the poor turnout at Sunday's match added to the gloom among tour organisers.

Britain's Moorcroft close to shattering world record

LONDON (R) — Britain's David Moorcroft came close to shattering a second world record within 11 days when he beat a number of the world's best middle distance men over 3,000 metres at Crystal Palace here Saturday night.

Moorcroft, who clipped almost six seconds off the 3,000 metres record in Oslo on July 7, ran a blistering last lap in 54.4 seconds to finish in seven minutes 32.79 seconds, just outside Kenyan Henry Rono's world mark of 7:32.10.

It was the second fastest 3,000 metres ever and broke the European record held by his friend Brian Brannen Foster by three seconds.

Maree, a South African-born runner who lives in the United States, was second in 7:33.37, and New Zealand's John Walker third in 7:37.49.

The early pace in the race, the climax of a match between England, Spain, Kenya and Japan, was set by Mike Bolt.

Bolt, a late replacement for fellow countryman Rono, took the

field through 1,500 metres in 3:48.5. Moorcroft then took the lead which he held until the final 200 metres.

It was then that Maree made his challenge. He surprised Moorcroft on the outside to slip into the lead.

But 29-year-old Moorcroft was far from finished. Spurred on by a capacity 17,000 crowd he kicked decisively out of the final bend and this time Maree had no answer to his pace.

Moorcroft said later: "It was much more of a race than my run in Oslo. I was up against five great runners and I was conscious of them breathing down my neck."

World 1,500 metres record holder Steve Ovett of Britain, still struggling to find his best form after a six months lay-off because of injury, struggled in 10th and his great American rival Steve Scott could do no better than fifth.

Earlier England's Steve Cram cruised to an impressive victory in the 800 metres in 1:44.45, the fastest time in the world this year and nearly two seconds quicker than his previous best.

Moore batters Kalule, retains WBA junior title

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Davey Moore, nursing a badly cut eye, battered Ugandan-born Ayub Kalule to defeat with a barrage of 20 punches to the head Saturday night to retain his World Boxing Association (WBA) junior middleweight title.

The referee stopped the fight at 2:58 in the 10th round after Kalule, a former title holder, was unable to find a punch to fend off the blows.

Moore, a 23-year-old New Yorker appearing in his 11th professional fight, pummelled Kalule with head and body shots despite a badly cut and nearly closed left eye.

Kalule, who fights out of Denmark, opened up in the first three rounds with a punishing body attack while Moore kept missing with his combinations.

Moore found his timing in the third round and started getting in with his combinations as he raked

the head and body of the challenger.

In the middle rounds Kalule, a southpaw, continued to press the champion, mixing up his attack to the head and body. But Moore countered with uppercuts, hooks and right-hand leads to the challenger's face and body.

Kalule, whose record is now 40-2 with 19 knockouts, lost his title on June 25, 1981, when Sugar Ray Leonard stopped him in the ninth round at Houston.

Moore, undefeated as a professional with eight knockouts in 11 victories, won the title in February when he stopped Tadashi Mihara in Tokyo, Japan. Moore knocked Mihara down once in the fifth and three more times sixth before the fight was stopped.

In his first title defence in Johannesburg, South Africa, on April 26, Moore dropped challenger Charlie Weir five times before the referee stopped the fight in the fifth round.

Lauda romps to unchallenged triumph in British Grand Prix

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — Niki Lauda underlined his splendid comeback by romping to an unchallenged victory in the British Grand Prix motor race here Sunday.

The 33-year-old Austrian, who returned to Formula One this season after a two-year retirement, now has a fine chance of lifting the World Championship for the third time.

The nine points Lauda gained from his second Grand Prix success for McLaren this year—he also won at Long Beach in April—took him from seventh to third place in the title battle.

Ahead of Lauda, who claimed the crown in 1975 and 1977—and was almost killed at West Germany's notorious Nuerburgring circuit in between—are French-

man Didier Pironi and Britain's John Watson.

Pironi swept to the top of the drivers' standings by finishing runner-up, almost 26 seconds adrift of Lauda in his Ferrari.

Unlucky Watson, the pre-race championship leader by one point from Pironi, dropped out attempting to avoid two colliding cars with only two laps of the 76-lap (319.67 km.) event completed.

He slid off the track and said he could not restart his McLaren.

With six races remaining, Pironi leads the championship with 35 points followed by Watson (30) and Lauda (24).

Patrick Tambay, who joined the Ferrari stable as a replacement for Canadian Gilles Villeneuve, killed at the Belgian Grand Prix, snatched third place behind his

team mate and compatriot.

Tambay shot past the Lotus of Italy's Elio de Angelis in a thrilling last-lap duel with the Williams of Ireland's Derek Daly and Renault of Frenchman Alain Prost disputing fifth and sixth places.

Daly was credited with fifth position and Prost sixth in the blanket finish.

Lauda went to the front on the 10th lap in his McLaren when initial pace-setter, reigning champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, ground to a halt in his Brabham, apparently with engine failure.

From then on there was no stopping the shrewd driver in Formula One. The Austrian ace soon opened up a healthy gap over his rivals and easily maintained the advantage to the finish.

American Tom Watson wins British Open Golf Championship

TROON, Scotland (R) — Tom Watson became only the second American to win four British Open Golf Championships when he won the 1982 title by one stroke Sunday.

Watson, fifth at the start of the day, had a steady two-under-par 70 Sunday to total 284 for the four-round championship.

South African Nick Price, second overnight behind American Bobby Clampett, provided the only real opposition. But he faltered with four holes to go, finishing with 73 to share second place with Britain's Peter Oosterhuis on 285.

The title was worth £32,000 (\$55,000) to Watson while Price and Oosterhuis, who shot a 70 Sunday, each collected £19,300 (\$33,000).

"I'm very pleased to be champion again but I feel very sorry for Nick Price," Watson said.

The legendary Walter Hagen is the only other American to have won four British Opens and Watson, 32, also becomes only the fifth man to win the U.S. and British Open titles in the same year.

The other four, also Americans, were Lee Trevino in 1971, Ben Hogan in 1953, Gene Sarazen in 1932 and Bobby Jones in 1926 and 1930.

Price, 25, fought magnificently before faltering badly on the crucial final holes.

He led for most of the day, and though Watson snatched a one-stroke lead with an eagle three at the 11th hole while Price bogeyed the ninth, the South African struck back and was soon three

shots in front again.

But he dropped a shot on the 13th and then had a disastrous double-bogey six on the long par-4 15th to fall back into a tie with the American.

At that stage Watson had finished his round with three successive pars and a four-under total of 282 and Price needed three more pars to force an 18-hole play-off Monday.

But he dropped a stroke on the 17th when he missed a six-foot putt and needed to hole a 35-putt for a birdie on the 18th. The South African's brave attempt left an agonising foot short to leave him a stroke behind Watson.

Four men shared fourth place on 286 — American Tom Putter, Japanese newcomer Masahiro Kuramoto, Nick Faldo of Britain and Irishman Des Smyth.

Hinault powers his way to victory in 14th stage of tour

MARTIGUES, France (R) — Bernard Hinault of France put on a dazzling display of power cycling to win the 14th stage of the Tour de France Sunday and extend his overall lead to more than four minutes.

The 27-year-old Frenchman covered the 32.5 km individual time trial around this Rhone Delta town in 45 minutes 11 seconds.

He kept the power on throughout the short stage and finished almost a minute up on second-

placed Jan Van Houwelingen of the Netherlands.

Hinault said Saturday after the 21-stage tour came out of the Pyrenees mountains that he would be cautiously guarding his overall lead and not risking the race by attacking.

But he clearly decided to take advantage of the time trial, when racers are not hindered by the usual pack of some 150 riders, to increase his lead.

Many top riders had trouble with a strong wind blowing up from the nearby Mediterranean but Hinault, renowned for his strength and endurance, never let up his punishing pace.

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Tenders are prepared in English and must be completed in duplicate. One master copy must be received by JEPCO in Amman, Jordan not later than 12:00 hours local time on Tuesday Sept. 15, 1982. A duplicate copy of the tender must be submitted to Kennedy & Donkin, Woking, England.

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WORLD

Bolivian junta turns down new bidder for leadership

LA PAZ (R) — Bolivia's political crisis deepened Sunday after the military high command rejected a bid by Col. Faustino Rico Toro to make himself president in place of Gen. Celso Torrello.

The commander-in-chief of the armed forces and the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force issued a communique last night rejecting Col. Rico Toro's bid for the presidency and describing his attitude as subversive.

Col. Rico Toro told reporters Saturday that he had the solid backing of the army to take over the presidency and supervise a rapid return to democracy.

The communique endorsed President Torrello's own announcement on Friday that elections and a return to democratic rule would take place next year and confirmed earlier reports that the president had submitted

his resignation verbally.

"The political position of Col. Faustino Rico Toro, made public Sunday, does not represent the feeling of the armed forces," the communique said.

It added the colonel's position represented a "typically subversive attitude" aimed at thwarting the process of a return to constitutional rule initiated by President Torrello by mandate of the armed forces.

'In due course'

The communique said the high command was considering President Torrello's resignation and would make an announcement on the issue in due course.

It warned that his stepping down should not serve as a pretext for any military officer to adopt positions contrary to armed forces regulations or to act in defiance of

the chain of command.

Police chiefs issued a separate statement saying that following the high command's communique, police security was being tightened throughout the country.

Col. Rico Toro, who is head of the military academy in La Paz, could not immediately be reached for comment.

Yesterday the colonel said it was up to senior military commanders to resolve Bolivia's present political crisis.

But he warned that if he were not made president in place of Gen. Torrello, the army would withdraw from the government, leaving administration in the hands of the navy and air force.

Col. Rico Toro also said that army commanders meeting on Wednesday had demanded the resignation of Gen. Torrello and the appointment of himself as president.

PLO delegates attend Nicosia meeting



Farouk Kaddoumi, (left), head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and another Palestinian delegate, Abdelatif Abuheish (right) listen to speeches

during the non-aligned ministerial extraordinary meeting on the Lebanese crisis which went into its third day here Saturday. (A.P. radiophoto)

Buckingham prowler says queen's security diabolical

LONDON (R) — A prowler who climbed a Buckingham Palace drain pipe to slip into Queen Elizabeth's bedroom was quoted Sunday as telling her: "Your security here is diabolical."

The mass-circulation News of the World reported under a front-page headline "My chat with her majesty" that intruder Michael Fagan sat on the queen's bed in the early hours of the morning pouring out his domestic troubles while she sat listening propped up on pillows.

The palace break-in nine days ago has caused a major political row in Britain and a security shake-up at the queen's official London residence.

Press accounts have spoken of alarm bells that did not work or being switched off, police guards slipping away for tea breaks and even paddling in the royal goldfish pools, footmen away from their usual posts exercising the royal Corgi dogs, and delay in respond-

ing to the queen's telephone appeal for help.

The News of the World quoted Fagan's sister, Mrs. Margaret Tomlin, as saying he told her in the London jail where he is being held that he padded barefoot into the royal bedchamber on the first floor of the palace, sat on her bed and announced: "I'm one of your subjects."

Fagan said: "The queen looked astonished...but she wasn't nervous or worried. She told me: 'Please carry on.'"

He said after spending some minutes relating his family problems "I told her how easy it had been for me to get into the palace."

Fagan said the queen arched a royal eyebrow at him and looked at him very closely. He added: "I felt I had nothing to lose so I said: 'I think you ought to do something about your security here because it's diabolical. Anyone can walk in if they want to.'"

China warns Shultz against Taiwan lobby

PEKING (R) — China warned U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Sunday that the Reagan administration would sabotage Sino-U.S. relations if it bowed to pressure from Washington's pro-Taiwan lobby.

In the first detailed official reaction to his appointment, the People's Daily made it clear that Peking, though taken aback by some of his comments, would reserve judgment until it saw how he implemented policy in practice.

The official commentary concentrated most of its fire on the conservative pro-Taiwan Senator Barry Goldwater.

"Sino-U.S. relations would be sabotaged if the views held by Goldwater and his ilk prevail," it said.

Responding to questions from Mr. Goldwater last Wednesday, Mr. Shultz said he would recommend to President Reagan that he act promptly to supply new fighter aircraft to Taiwan despite sharp warnings from Peking against further arms sales.

Castro promises more aid to Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — Cuban leader Fidel Castro has promised to continue backing Nicaragua's leftist government in the face of what he called U.S. aggression.

"The people and government of Cuba will never fail you," Dr. Castro said in a letter sent to the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta for its third anniversary in power on July 19.

But Dr. Castro made no mention of Cuban military assistance, even though his letter said Nicaragua was suffering from raids by Rightist guerrillas backed by the United States.

Nicaragua's Sandinist authorities say these attacks have intensified during the past few days with an invasion of the country by "counter-revolutionary military units."

Steel watch-towers are sited at regular intervals around the camp, surrounded by a new chalk road, are lights and two fences. Guards sit around in groups while a batch of blindfolded prisoners is brought in my truck.

The only stone structure is the camp headquarters, a small requisitioned Lebanese farm house. The cows are still in the next-door barn.

But the new camp is one of a series of indications that Israel is gearing up for an extended stay in South Lebanon, possibly through the winter.

Down the road, a dirt airstrip has been tarmacked, widened and fitted with landing lights so that C-130 Hercules transport planes

Sidon refugees return to their camps

By Alan Philips
Reuter

SIDON, Lebanon (—) Thousands of Palestinian refugees, shunned by the people of South Lebanon, are returning to live in the rubble of their devastated camps outside this biblical port city.

The sprawling Ain Al Helwe camp was flattened by a five-day bombardment at the start of Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6 and virtually abandoned.

Many of the estimated 50,000 to 70,000 refugees set up makeshift homes in shell-battered apartment blocks in Sidon but now they are being asked to go back to the camp.

Local residents say loudspeaker vans toured the city last week calling on the squatters to return to Ain Al Helwe, home for many of them since they fled the newly-established state of Israel in 1948.

As many as 10,000 Palestinians are now back in the camp, sleeping in the open or in odd surviving rooms.

On a recent tour of Ain Al Helwe, girls in colourful Palestinian dress could be seen going through the rubble of their homes with pickaxes, retrieving a water tap here, a shoe there.

Bulldozers from the Sidon Municipality crushed the debris of 35 years' existence into neat piles to clear the camp's main street.

The refugee camp is now almost empty of young men. Those who did not flee before the Israeli advance are being held in detention camps in South Lebanon or Israel as commando suspects, though some are beginning to return.

Nowhere to go

Reporters' questions were met with a mixture of confusion and hostility. One old man said: "They have destroyed my house and taken my sons. What can I do now?"

Asked where he would go, he replied: "We have nowhere to go. This is our only home."

Israel's invasion has opened a

new chapter in the Palestinians' tale of woe but foreign aid officials both in Sidon and in Beirut, 60 kilometres to the North, say their problems are just beginning.

Ralph Miller, of the Mennonite Central Committee, a U.S. Protestant Church group that has already given some aid to the Palestinians, said: "The real crunch is coming at the end of September when the weather begins to get colder."

Palestinian families, who are mostly lacking their breadwinners, are currently living off their savings, he said. But food prices are rising and better shelter will be needed when winter comes.

Mr. Miller is one of the few foreign aid officers who stayed in the Sidon area throughout the invasion, spending four days in an underground shelter during the worst of the fighting.

He said a further cause for concern is the growing enmity felt by the people of South Lebanon for the refugees.

London bomb may signal start of gang war

LONDON (R) — At least seven people died when two explosions and a fire ripped through a Chinese gambling den in the heart of London early Sunday and police said it looked like an outbreak of gang warfare.

The first explosion, thought to have been started by a petrol bomb, tore through the basement club in Gerrard Street in the city's Soho Chinatown after police were called to settle a fight.

Two policemen were seriously injured and a fireman was hurt when a second explosion occurred

in the burning basement. A police spokesman said a doctor donned breathing apparatus and dragged out a dying Chinese man, and added: "It is on the basis of his information that we believe seven people have died. But there may be other bodies in there."

Police said they believed the explosions were the result of an underground feud between two rival secret societies. They added they were anxious to interview a group of Chinese men seen in a red car outside the club just before the first explosion.

Two hours after the blast police said the building was still burning fiercely. "We believe there are six other bodies in there," a spokesman said.

The explosion occurred after police were called to the club because of a report of a fight.

"When they got there it was all quiet but later we were called back because of an explosion and fire," the spokesman said. "There was a second explosion while police and firemen were at the scene."

Seychelles joins Diego Garcia campaign

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius (R) — The Seychelles has thrown its weight behind Mauritius's campaign for the return of Diego Garcia Atoll which Britain leases to the United States as a military base.

Visiting Seychelles President Albert Rene said in a speech here Saturday night his government would support the newly-elected left-wing Mauritius government's campaign for the return of Diego

Garcia and the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.

"Seychelles will do all it can to uphold the sovereignty of Mauritius over Diego Garcia. It will use all its diplomatic insight to work towards the dismantling of the U.S. base in Diego Garcia," he said.

Britain retained control of the Chagos Archipelago, which includes Diego Garcia, when Mauritius became independent

from Britain in 1968.

President Rene is the first head of state to visit Mauritius since a left-wing coalition won every directly-elected seat in general elections last month.

Mauritius Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth said talks had started on an Indian Ocean commission to promote cooperation between Seychelles, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Marcos says rebels want attention

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos said Sunday Muslim rebels were intensifying activities in the Southern Philippines to gain attention and support from the Islamic Conference Organisation which meets in Niger next month.

He said the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which has been waging a secessionist campaign in predominantly Catholic Philippines, was racked internally by a leadership struggle and many of its men have surrendered.

Ugandan troops destroy 3 guerrilla camps

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda government troops have destroyed three guerrilla camps in the Mpigi district, 40 kilometres southwest of Kampala, Radio Uganda reported Sunday.

The radio said local journalists who visited the area were shown arms, ammunition, equipment and other items captured by government forces. It made no mention of any guerrillas being captured.

Interior Minister John Luwuliza-Kirunda said recent attacks in the Kampala area were the work of bandits who had been driven from surrounding areas.

Soviets jail 2 peace movement leaders

MOSCOW (R) — Two members of an independent Soviet peace movement have been sentenced to 15 days detention to keep them away from an officially-sponsored international peace march, friends said Sunday.

Yuri Medvedkov, 54, and Yuri Khronopulo, 47, were detained on Friday before they were due to meet western correspondents and sentenced to 15 days on a charge of hooliganism, the friends said.

They described the charge against Mr. Medvedkov, a geographer who has worked for the World Health Organisation (WHO) abroad, and Mr. Khronopulo, a physicist, as fabricated.

Civil marriage becomes legal in Greece

ATHENS (R) — Civil marriages became legal Sunday for the first time in modern Greek history, dealing a blow to the once all-powerful Orthodox Church.

Until now, the 97 per cent of Greeks who are nominally Orthodox have been able to marry only at colourful ceremonies in the country's Myriad Byzantine-style churches.

The change followed a near-unanimous vote in parliament six weeks ago. Politicians across a wide spectrum hailed it as a major social reform, while reactions by the church ranged from resignation to outright hostility.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Pope prays for M.E. war victims

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul urged 6,000 pilgrims flocking the square of his summer residence today to pray for the victims of the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and of the war in Lebanon. During his first Sunday Angelus here this Summer, the pope said: "Let us remember the sufferings of the people of Beirut, besieged for several weeks, with frequent bombardments and deprived of necessities. Let us pray to the Lord for the intercession of Maria to alleviate so much pain and to console those who are in anguish and danger."

Numeiri visits Jeddah

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri flew to Saudi Arabia Saturday for talks with Saudi leaders on the latest Middle East developments. Asked whether his visit to Saudi Arabia was related to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's recent call for an Arab summit, Mr. Numeiri said the Egyptian initiative needed more time to follow up than he would have in Saudi Arabia. President Mubarak called on Thursday for a meeting of Arab leaders to discuss the Lebanese crisis, the Iraq-Iran war and the Somali-Ethiopian dispute. President Numeiri, who has been in Egypt on a private visit for the past two weeks, is expected to spend two days in Saudi Arabia.

Morocco to boycott next OAU meeting

RABAT (R) — Moroccan foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta was quoted as saying Saturday the necessary quorum of two-thirds member states will not attend the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit due to be held in Tripoli next month. According to the Moroccan News Agency MAP, Mr. Boucetta was speaking on his return from a tour of five African countries. He referred to a possible boycott of the meeting by a number of states led by Morocco if the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by the Polisario Front attends. Polisario guerrillas are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara. Libyan Foreign Minister Abdelatif Obeidi said last week in Tunisia: "The SADR has no interest in being part of a divided organisation. It is therefore possible that it will decide of its own accord not to come to Tripoli. Libya will not impose the SADR." In Addis Ababa last February the SADR was admitted as the 51st OAU member. But a group of 19 states led by Morocco walked out in protest against the decision. Mr. Boucetta said Saturday that certain African states which were hesitating "are now convinced and consequently the necessary quorum (of 34 states) will not be reached for the summit in Tripoli."

U.S. based M.E. corporation changes corporate name

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Centre for U.S.-European Middle East Cooperation has changed its corporate name to Centre for Middle East Policy, in order to accommodate inclusion of a Japanese dimension in the centre's broadened focus on the major industrial democracies and the Middle East. Centre President John Richardson explained: "We have been planning for some time to re-direct the centre's programme to take account of Japan's stake in a stable Middle East, which equals if not exceeds that of the United States and Western Europe. The centre's new name reflects the organisation's attention to U.S. Middle East policy and removes the previous sense of restriction on the centre's work to the Atlantic Community alone."

Dispute over tree kills 15 in Pakistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — A dispute between two tribes over the cutting down of a pine tree left 15 people dead and 12 wounded, an official statement said Sunday. It said the clash between the Aji Khel and Dawat Khel tribes about 160 kilometres northeast of Peshawar, broke out two days after the tree was cut down. It gave no other details.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A3 ♣AK7 ♦93 ♣KQJ652
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT 3 ♠

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK3 ♣AKQJ93 ♦8 ♣KJ6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT 3 ♠

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KQJ5 ♣A 954 ♣KQ952
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠65 ♥1096 ♦AQJ82 ♣A73
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK72 ♥KJ107 ♦6 ♣K982
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠4 ♥KQ1083 ♦KJ9852 ♣7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?